Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

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☞ *The price of this Gazette is* EIGHT DOLLARS *per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

*** *No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.*

December 1 1799.

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

The Mails of the United States,

On the following Post Roads,

Will be received at the General Post Office, Philadelphia, until the 10th day of July next.

1. FROM Portsmouth, by Hamptonfalls, Newburyport, Ipswich, Beverley, Salem and Lynn to Boston, three times a week.

From April 15 to October 15.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 A. M and arrive at Boston the same days by 6 P. M. *Returning*, leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A M and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by 6 P. M.

From October 15 to April 15.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Boston on the following days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M. *Returning*, leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Portsmouth the next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

2. From Boston by Worcester, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Wethersfield, Middletown, Durham, Wallingford, New-Haven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New Rochelle, East Chester and Haerlem to New-York, three times a week.

From April 15 to October 15.

Leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M. arrive at Worcester by 6 P M. Leave Worcester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. Arrive at Brookfield by 10 A M. at Springfield by 2 P M. at Suffield by 5 P M. and at Hartford at 9 P M. the same days. Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M. arrive at New Haven by noon; leave New-Haven at 1 P M. and arrive at Stamford by 9 P M. same days. Leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. and arrive at New-York same days by 12 o'clock, noon. *Returning*, leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M. arrive at Stamford in the evening; leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 A M; arrive at New-Haven by noon; leave New-Haven at 1 P M. and arrive at Hartford by 9 P M; leave Hartford on Wednesday, Friday [illegible] by 3 A M; arrive at Springfield by 10 A M, and at Worcester by 9 P M; leave Worcester every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 3 A M, and arrive at Boston same days by 1 P M.

From October 15 to April 15.

Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 A M; arrive at Worcester by 8 P M; leave Worcester on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M; arrived at Suffield same days by 8 P M. Leave Suffield Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday at 4 A M. and arrive at New-Haven by 8 P M. Leave New-Haven every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 4 A M, and arrive at New-York the next days Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 11 A M.

Returning, leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M: arrive at New-Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 P M. Leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M. arrive at Suffield by 8 P M. Leave Suffield Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 4 A M and arrive at Worcester by 8 P M. Leave Worcester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A M. and arrive at Boston the same days by 4 P M.

3. From New-York by Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Woodbridge, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol and Frankford to Philadelphia, every day, Sunday excepted.

Leave New-York every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 P M. and arrive in Philadelphia the next day at 7 A M 18 hours. Returning, leave Philadelphia every day, sunday excepted at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York the next day by 7 A M. From November 1 to May 1, the hour of arrival at Philadelphia and at New-York shall be extended to 8 A M.

4. From Baltimore by Bladensburg to Washington every day, Sunday excepted.

April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 A M. and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Returning, leave Washington every day at 5 A M. and arrive at Baltimore by 11 A M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Washington by 2 P M. *Returning*, leave Washington every day at 10 A M. and arrive at Baltimore by 7 P M.

5. From Washington city by George town, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquica, Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Bowling Green and Hanover court house to Richmond, c. h. every day, Sundays excepted.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Washington every day at 8 A M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 3 A M and arrive at Richmond by 6 P M. Returning, leave Richmond every day by 3 A M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 6 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day by 3 A M. and arrive at Washington by 4 P M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Washington every day at 4 P M. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 P M. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next days by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Richmond every day at 2 P M. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next days by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A M, and arrive at Washington the next days by 8 A M.

6. From Richmond to Petersburg every day, Sundays excepted. Leave Richmond every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Petersburg by 10 o'clock, A M. Returning leave Petersburg every day at 2 P M. and arrive at Richmond the same days by 7 P M.

7. From Richmond by New Kent court house, Williamsburg, York-town and Hampton to Norfolk, 3 times a week.

April 1 to November 1.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. Arrive at New-York by 6 P M, and arrive at Norfolk the next days, Wednesdays, Friday, and Sundays by 1 P M. *Returning*, leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A M; arrive at York in the evening. Leave York every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 3 A M. and arrive at Richmond the same days by 6 P M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M; arrive at Norfolk in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M. and arrive at Richmond in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 A M.

8. From Petersburg by Cabbin Point Surry court house, Smithfield, Suffolk and Portsmouth to Norfolk three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, noon, arrive at Suffolk the next days by 1 P M; leave Suffolk at 2 P M, and arrive at Norfolk by 8 P M. Returning, leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A M; arrive at Suffolk same days by 10 A M. Leave Suffolk at 11 A M, and arrive at Petersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by noon.

9. Petersburg by Harrisville, Goldsonville and Warrenton to Louisburg three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M. and arrive at Louisburg in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 10 A M. Returning, leave Louisburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M, and arrive at Petersburg in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 10 A. M.

10. From Louisburg by Raleigh, Averysboro' and Fayetteville to Mc Falls, three times a week.

Leave Louisburg every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Mc. Falls on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday by 9 A M.

Returning, leave M'Falls on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Louisburg on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 10 A M.

11. From M'Falls by Chereau court house to Camden three times a week. Leave M'Falls every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Camden on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 10 A M. Returning, leave Camden every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P M, and arrive at M'Falls on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 10 A M.

12. From Camden by Statesburg and Jamesville to Charleston, three times a week. When the river is so high as to make long Ferries, the mail shall be carried from Camden on the south side of Santee river.

Leave Camden every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Charleston on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 10 A M.

Returning, leave Charleston every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 P M, and arrive at Camden the next Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A M.

13. From Camden by Columbia, Edgefield court house, and Campbell town to Augusta, three times a week.

Leave Candenevery, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Augusta on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A M.

Returning, leave Augusta every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 3 P M, and arrive at Camden on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A M.

14 From Charleston by Jacksonsborough and Coosawhatchy to Savannah twice a week.

Leave Charleston every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 P M. arrive at Jacksonsborough on Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M. arrive at Coosawhatchy on Thursday and Saturday by 5 A M. and arrive at Savannah on Friday and Sunday by 8 A M. *Returning*, Leave Savannah every Saturday and Tuesday by 4 A M. arrive at Coosawhatchy by 8 P M. and arrive at Charleston on Tuesday and Thursday by 10 A M.

15. From Augusta by Louisville to Savannah once a week.

Leave Augusta every Saturday at 3 P M. arrive Louisville on Sunday by 6 P M. leave Louisville on Monday at 8 A M and arrive at Savannah on Tuesday at 5. p. m. leave Savannah on Wednesday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Louisville on Thursday by 5 p. m. leave Louisville on Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Augusta on Saturday at 10 a m.

16. From Augusta by Waynesborough to Savannah once a week.

Leave Augusta every Tuesday at 2 P M arrive at Waynesborough on Wednesday by 8 A M and arrive at Savannah on Friday by 3 P M. *Returning*, leave Savannah every Saturday at 9 A M. arrive at Waynesborough on Monday by 3 P M. and arrive at Augusta on Tuesday by 9 A M.

17. From Waynesborough to Louisville.

Leave Waynesborough every Wednesday at 9 A M. and arrive at Louisville by 3 P M. *Returning*, leave Louisville every Thursday at 5 A M. and arrive at Waynesborough by 1 P M.

18. From Savannah by Sunbury, Riceborough, Darien and Brunswick to Stary's once a week.

Leave Savannah every Wednesday at 9 A M. arrive at Riceborough on Thursday by 10 A M. and arrive at Starys on Saturday by 9 A M. *Returning*, leave St. Marys every Saturday at 3 P M. arrive at Riceborough the next Monday by 3 P M. and arrive at Savannah the next Tuesday by 5 P.

NOTES.

Note 1. The mail on the route No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 is to be carried in a wheel carriage or by a led horse. A penalty at the rate of 12 cents a mile will be incurred by the contractor for each time and mile that he shall carry the same without making use of either a carriage or led horse. No alteration will be made in the times fixed for the arrival and departure of the mails in these routs.

Note 2. The Postmaster-General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 3. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 4. For every fifteen minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted, in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the next time of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 5. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails: and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 6. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract. This note does not apply to the routs No. 9 10, 11 and 12. No alteration will be made in those times.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of January, April, July and October.

Note 8. The contracts for the routs numbered 1 to 13, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of October 1802. Contracts for the routs number 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, are also to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.

JOS: HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, March 20, 1800. } eotJy.

NICKLIN AND GRIFFITH,

HAVE FOR SALE

small chests of Ginghams,
4 ditto of colored Muslinets,
4 bales of St. Fernando Serges,
4 ditto of Camblets,
10 ditto of colored and white Cassimeres,
14 trunks of printed Callicoes,
} on board the ship Nestor, in the river from Liverpool

The above are in small assorted packages calculated either for the West India or home trade.

30 tons Lead, in pigs,
17 casks of fine dry Yellow Paint,
6 ditto of Mineral Black,
1 ditto of ditto White,
10 ditto of Colcothar,
3 ditto of Purple Brown,
10 cases English China Ware in setts,
36 casks of Nails assorted,
300 barrels pickled Salmon,
80 half ditto ditto,
80 barrels Herrings,
20 ditto Shad,
10 ditto Mackarel,
7 casks of Porter in bottles,
30 puncheons Rum,
190 pipes of Brandy, 4th proof,
15 pipes old Madeira Wine,
27 quarter chests Young Hyson Tea,
13 boxes of Imperial ditto,
English Gunpowder, HF
Forged Copper Nails and Bolts,
Sail Canvals,
Empty Wine Bottles,
Cork in sheets,
Green Coffee in hhds.

February 13. mwtf

Just Published,

And to be Sold by Robert Campbell, No. 30, Chesnut Street, and Wm. Woodhouse, No. 6, South Front Street,

[Price 31 Cents.]

AN EULOGY

ON

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Pronounced at Boston, on Wednesday, February 19, 1800, before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, by their appointment, and published at their request.

By JOHN DAVIS,

Member of the Academy, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society,

ALSO,

[Price 18½ Cents.]

AN EULOGY

ON THE

ILLUSTRIOUS GEORGE WASHINGTON;

Pronounced at Milton, 22d Feb. 1800

By CHARLES PINCKNEY SUMNER.

may 1 d12t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mathew Irwin did on the 8th day of July 1797 make an assignment of his estate and effects, to us the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors, as should on or before the 20th of September, 1797, execute to him a full and final discharge—Now those of his creditors who are entitled to a dividend under said assignment are requested to furnish their accounts to Samuel Meeker, with interest calculated up to the 8th day of July, 1797, as a dividend will absolutely be struck on the first day of April next, and those who neglect to comply with this notice will thereafter be excluded from the benefit of the same.

Philip Nicklin
Samuel Meeker
Nath'l Lewis, by his Ads.
Pearson Hunt
John M. Taylor
} Assignees.

Philadelphia, March 14 m&th.tf

MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES } ss.
Pennsylvania District }

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honourable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at the Custom House in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday the fifteenth day of May next at 12 o'clock at noon, viz.

1 Large chest of Sugar.
1 Keg of Sugar,
5 Bags Coffee.
1 do. do.
1 do. do.
1 Bag and 1 Barrel of } Oranges.
1 Bag Pimento.
2 Barrels Coffee, and
1 Bag do.
1 Small Box, cantaining the apparatus of a Barber or Hair Dresser.
30 Barrels Snuff and Sugar.
19 Boxes Sugars.
1 Box Sweet-meats.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned in the said court as forfeited

JOHN HALL, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, april 29. 2awtf.

A PROPOSAL

By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH & ABRAHAM SMALL

of the City of Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

that invaluable work

DR. RUSSELL'S

History of Modern Europe;

CONTAINING

An History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
The Rise of Modern Kingdoms, generally
A particular History of the French Monarchy
Spain from the Dominion of the Visigoths
Italy—with the Rise and Progress of the Temporal Power of the Popes
Britain—from its relinquishment by the Romans
Ireland
The German Empire—from Charlemagne
The Empire of Constantinople—to its overthrow
Empire of the Arabs
Rise and Progress of the Turks, and Fall of the Greek Empire
History of Portugal—View of the Progress of Navigation—Conquest in the East and West Indies—Discovery of America, &c.
History of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Poland and Prussia
North America—as connected with European
A very Comprehensive and highly [illegible] nology.

CONDITIONS.

I. The whole shall be comprized in five large octavo volumes, printed in the best manner, on a superfine paper.

II. It is intended to deliver one volume every two months, at the price of Two Dollars per volume in boards, payable on delivery.

III. As it may be inconvenient to deliver them to distant subscribers in single volumes, those who wish it, may let them remain with the publishers until the whole are finished; in which case the price of one volume will be required on subscribing—the remainder on the delivery of the whole.

It will be put to press immediately, and printed on a beautiful new type cast for the purpose. The encouragers of this undertaking may rest assured, that nothing now foreseen shall delay its regular proceedure—so that in one year at farthest, the citizens of the United States shall be presented with an American Edition of Dr. Russell's History of Modern Europe, equal to the English copy, and at a Lower Price.

*** *Subscriptions received by Wm. Y. Birch No. 17 South Second Street, and A. Small, No 145 Spruce Street.*

April 30 ewim

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE PROPRIETORS

Of the Pittsburgh Glass Works,

HAVING procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best Materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9, to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes for other purposes, may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware—the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any of the sea ports of the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to JAMES O'HARA or ISAAC CRAIG, or at the Store of Messrs. PRATHER and SMILIE, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

March 4, tuthtf.

THE Governor of the State having thought fit to deprive the subscriber of his commission of Register of Wills and granting Letters of Administration for the city and county of Philadelphia (which he had held for eighteen years past) and to give the same to his Excellency's son, Jos. B. M'Kean, Esq. he informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an office at No. 148, North Water street, as Attorney at Law, where the strictest attention shall be paid to the business of such of his friends and fellow citizens as may think proper to apply to him; he further informs them, that a number of probates of wills with copies annexed; also certified copies of wills and of settled accounts, yet remain in the office of the subscriber, which the persons concerned are requested to call for.

GEO. CAMPBELL.

Philapelphia, 22d April. 2awtf

DICKINS'

PROPOSALS

For importing the following periodical Publications,

The British Critic,
The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine,
The Gentleman's Magazine,
The New Yearly Register,
Le Mercure Britannique, or The British Mercury.

The preceding publications will be received regularly at Philadelphia by the way of New-York, about two months after their publication in London.

Subscriptions will be received for all or either of them from any part of the Continent, at Dickins's Book Store, No. 25, North Second Street, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia.

april 29 dtf

PROPOSALS

By A. DICKINS & J. ORMROD,

FOR PUBLISHING

The Pursuits of Literature,

A SATIRICAL POEM

IN FOUR DIALOGUES,

WITH NOTES.

To which will be Annexed,

A VINDICATION OF THE WORK,

AND

TRANSLATIONS

Of all the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French passages, quoted in the Prefaces, Vindication and Notes.

BY THE AUTHOR.

PROPOSALS.

The Work will be printed from the last London edition, and will form a large octavo volume of about 500 pages, including an index which this edition will alone possess.

It shall be elegantly executed and be delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of *two dollars and fifty cents*, in boards. To others it will be raised.

N. B.—It is now in the Press, and will be finished with all possible speed.

*** Subscriptions will be received by A. Dickins, No. 25, North Second Street, opposite Christ Church, and J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and by the principal Booksellers throughout the United States.

march 27, 3awtf.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Sassafras Neck, Cæcil County, State of Maryland, on Friday the 14th inst. a negro man named [illegible] about twenty years of age, has been sailing by water in the Chesapeake Bay about twelve months, and is smart and active—He has been formerly used to farming and taking care of horses. His cloathing he took with him is unknown.—It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or Chester Town, and the above reward will be paid for securing him in any goal in the United States, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

JOHN FERGUSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels and all other person are forwarned of harboring the said negro.

Sassafras Neck, march 18. 2aw6w

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul, in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and, that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following Certificates of Shares in the said Bank, which were lost on board the ship John, of Baltimore, Hugh Davey, master, bound to London, viz:

B. No. 29884, 29885, 29886, 29887, 29888 } Each for one share, in the name of Tho's Holy, Sheffield (G. B) dated 1st January, 1800;

Of which application, all persons concerned, will please to take notice.

SAMUEL STERETT.

Baltimore, 5th april, 1800 2aw3m

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL.

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

No. 198, Chesnut-st. next door to the premises.

march 5 tu.th.sa.tf

BANKRUPT OFFICE.

A FIFTH DIVIDEND of the Estate of MATTHIAS SLOUGH, bankrupt, will be paid to the Creditors who have proved their debts under the Commission, at any time when called for, at No. 109, Arch street.

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk

April 22.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. PITT'S SPEECH,

(Concluded from ye terday's Gazette.)

Now if we conſider this ſyſtem of proſelyt-iſm, which is unwearied and inexhauſtible in its operation, which accommodates itſelf to every opinion, to every prejudice, to every ſet of men, and to every form of government, which is in Sardinia, in Italy, and at Rome. zeal for Popery ; which is in Egypt zeal for Mahometaniſm ; which is in India concern for its independence ; which is in Germany. and in ſhort in every country, the ſhape and the form which will be more attractive, which has for all its arts of ſeduction, which opens to all its arms : If we conſider that ſuch a mighty force is employed in aid of this ſyſtem of proſelyt ſm, and if we add to theſe that perfidy which knows no bounds, that atrocity, and extortion, and injuſtice, and violence, and cruelty, which have marched forth, to the terror and diſmay of France, of Europe, of the world, ought we not to pauſe before we conclude that this is a ſyſtem with which we ought to negociate ? Is this the ſyſtem with which the learned gentleman has told us that we ought to compromiſe, while we have yet the ſinews of war, while we have yet arms in our hands ? I would aſk, is it againſt this that we defend ourſelves by negociation ? Is it from this that we are to accept the precarious ſecurity of a treaty, for precarious muſt be the ſecurity upon which any treaty concluded with ſuch a ſyſtem, can afford ; or ſhall we wait till we have ſeen whether this new government wears the ſame characteriſtic with the preceding ones, or whether it has really departed from the principles by which they were actuated, and whether its conduct will be different from theirs ? Another characteriſtic of the French revolution, is the inſtability of the power of the different parties who have uſurped the government ; little hope of good faith could be entertained, to encourage to any negociation with France, from the very nature and component parts of any of theſe governments, or from the tendency of the principles which they avowed. But that little hope is done away, when we conſider that no one has laſted long enough to give any ſecurity, or even hope, of good faith to any nation with whom they are at war. The new government is indeed more deſtitute than any that has preceded it. Even the ſhadow of liberty is now totally wreſted from the people. But all have profeſſed that they were for the world in general.—And even this government has not renounced the old principle. Every nation has been told, that the government of France, however temporary, was the government to which they were to be ſubjected. The French people have become quite paſſive un- [illegible] gain the ſeat of authority. When therefore the ſame principles actuate, is it not probable that the ſame fate awaits the preſent as the preceding ? And with the proſpect of ſuch inſtability, I would aſk again, is it for the advantage and ſecurity of this country to negociate ? What is the language that the organ and the head of the new uſurpation uſed reſpecting the former rulers of France, when ſurrounded by the bayonets of the grenadiers on the ſcaffold on which he propoſed to the people the new conſtitution ? I will uſe his own language, becauſe any words which I could adopt could not more effectually expreſs my ſentiments. "It is not difficult to conceive (ſaid he) why peace did not formerly take place.—The powers then exiſting proceeded upon no fixed principle of action. A continental peace was indeed ſigned, others were propoſed, but all theſe treaties have only had the effect of producing more bloody and more dreadful wars. Before the 18th fructidor all refuſed to treat" (here the report, ſaid Mr. Pitt, is not quite accurate ;) they did not always refuſe to treat, but their treating was illuſory, and could only be intended to deceive. "After the 18th Fructidor, the whole power was veſted in the hands of the Directory, and if, from the little energy, which, from the defect of the conſtitution, it could poſſeſs, had not the power, becauſe it had not the means, nor the reſources, either for making peace or war.

"Such were, according to the account of the preſent rulers, the nature of the former government. But a change has taken place—let us ſee what this change has been, what are the effects it has produced, what are the motives which it preſents, to induce us to believe that we can negociate with the new government with greater ſecurity than with thoſe that preceded it. I ſhall conſider under this double aſpect which my right hon. friend (Mr. Dundas) pointed out as the diſtinguiſhing features of it, under which it ought on this ſubject to be viewed, 1ſt. The changes of perſons ; and 2dly. The nature of the new government. As to the firſt, the change is certainly not ſo great as ſome might be led to ſuppoſe. We find in the liſt of the preſent rulers, men who have acted a part in all the different ſcenes. in all the different horrors and cruelties of the revolution. There never was a more complete contempt of all authorities than what has been diſplayed in effecting this change. It was brought about by military power. It has eſtabliſhed a military deſpotiſm—Not the ſhadow of liberty was diſplayed in its production ; not a relict of liberty has re- [illegible] m its formation. Never was [illegible] arbitrary ſyſtem eſtabliſhed ; [illegible] a deſpotiſm more dreadful [illegible] ion. I cannot omit ſay- [illegible] the perſon in whom [illegible] Wh- [illegible] bility of

ſecurity in treaty or in negotiation ariſes from the conſideration of his character or conduct ? So much has already been ſaid upon this ſubject, it is unneceſſary to take up much of the time, or to exhauſt the patience of the houſe, by dilating at much greater length upon it. Had there been ſeated upon the throne of France, or at leaſt been inveſted with the royal authority of France, a man whoſe character was entirely unknown, whoſe name had never appeared in the hiſtory of the revolution, whoſe principles, whoſe views could not be aſcertained from his paſt conduct, and concerning whoſe future views and actions, conſequently no proper eſtimate could be formed. Had we ſeen ſuch a man inveſted with ſuch immenſe powers of legiſlation, of raiſing money, of diſpoſing of the whole force of the nation, inveſted with power of making war or peace at his pleaſure, with the command of armies, of drawing the whole reſources of the country to farther and promote his views, and where all liberty of the preſs, which, by canvaſſing meaſures propoſed, limits the power of governors, is aboliſhed—had we ſeen ſuch a perſon in ſuch circumſtances, ſhould we not have pauſed before implicitly confiding in a mere perſonal aſſurance of a ſincere deſire of peace, before truſting the ſafety and honor of the nation upon ſuch a ſlender ſecurity ? But if we have heard of this man and of his ſatellites, if we have traced their courſe through ſcenes as horrible and as deteſtable as any that the hiſtory of the revolution, fruitful as it has been of horror and enormities, can furniſh, ought we not to be doubly cautious, to be ſuſpicious of the ground on which we walk, and to require ſomething like evidence to counter-balance all former knowledge that we derive from paſt conduct ? What do we know of Buonaparte ? With regard to what is alluded to in his letter to the king, concerning his declared and evinced love of general peace, the expreſſion was indeed mentioned in his firſt letter ; but when he knew the declared determination of our cabinet not to treat, and their refuſal on a former occaſion to treat, except in conjunction with our allies, it is ſo reely conſiſtent with the ſincerity of this wiſh for peace, that he did not, in the whole courſe of his ſecond letter, make any m ntion of his willingneſs to negociate at the ſame time with them.—And when was his wiſh for peace at all expreſſed ? He muſt refer to the treaty of Campo Formio, immediately after which, as an evidence of his ſincerity, as had been obſerved by his right hon. friend, Mr. Dundas, he undertook, and at the very time when he was probably planning the expedition to Egypt, which was to ſtrike a moſt deadly blow at this country ; and for what was he recalled from Campo Formio ? To take the command of the army of England, and make a peace with this country, with his army behind him, on the banks of the Thames. I do not take this merely on report ; I take it from the author Monge and Berthier, who declared to the Directory, in his name, that it was his intention to proceed immediately againſt England ! for that now peace was eſtabliſhed on the continent, and the republic of France and the conſtitution of this country could not exiſt together. What elſe do we know of him !

How ſhall we judge of the fidelity of the engagements which he may enter into with other countries, when we conſider his fidelity to his engagements to his own ? Is it not an unfair thing to judge a man by ſuch a criterion ; for how can others expect that he will be faithful to them, when he has proved himſelf perfidious to it ? His firſt public act was protecting by an armed force, the conſtitution of the third year. I know not how often he was ſworn to obſerve and maintain it, but I can tell of his making others repeatedly ſwear to maintain it. On the 4th of September on occaſion of his receiving the ſacred preſent of new banners from the Directory, he collected his army and made them ſwear and ſwore himſelf, fidelity to the conſtitution of the third year ; and, paſſing over other crimes in which a ſimilar mortuary of oaths was diſplayed, on the morning of the day which he had deſtined to cloſe with the overthrow of that conſtitution, he received the oath as a mere buſineſs of courſe. Let us go yet a little farther, and look to the dreadful catalogue of perfidies, treacherous breaches of treaties, which are commenſurate with the number of treaties made by the republic, and which atteſt the outrages, and horrors, and crimes of the revolution. To all or moſt of theſe, we ſhall find the name of Buonaparte annexed, and with them will his name be handed down to poſterity, as the principal agent in the deteſtable and ſhocking ſcene. Let us look to the caſes of Sardinia, Genoa, and Modena, as examples. With the firſt an armiſtice was made, a treaty followed ; both were broken ;—a contribution of five millions ſterling was raiſed, partly by force, partly by impoſing on the religious prejudices, call it if you will, ſuperſtition, of the people. With Genoa a treaty was alſo made, then a conſpiracy was ſtirred up againſt the ſtate, which terminated in its final ſubverſion. The treatment of Modena was not marked with greater traits of juſtice. In Rome every cruelty was perpetrated, in open violation alſo of a treaty which he himſelf had concluded. The good old ſovereign of that ſtate was treated with ſacrilegious cruelty and atrocity. His conduct to Venice heaped up the meaſure of his crimes, and exceeded in atrocity all that preceded it. He concluded a treaty with that ſtate, in order to deliver it from the tyranny of Auſtria. In violation of this ſolemnly ratified treaty, he ſtirred up a conſpiracy againſt the ſtate ; he made immenſe requiſitions of money, of ſhips and of cloathing for his army, in order to ſave the palaces from being plundered ; and this very place he afterwards agreed to deliver over again to Auſtria. If we again follow him to Egypt, we ſhall find a ſimilar conduct purſued. His laſt official paper to the Vizier, while he continued there, contained aſſurances that he had no deſign to make a permanent eſtabliſhment in the country, and that his views towards the Porte had ever been pacific. Juſt after this paper was written, we find the date of his addreſs to Kleber, on his quitting the army. In this addreſs, he adviſes him to adhere, in his communications with the Porte, to the ground which he himſelf had taken, that he did not mean to keep poſſeſſion of Egypt, but on the oppoſite column a different language is held, and there it appears that the favorite idea is ſtill retained and obſerved, that a favorable opportunity may yet occur for eſtabliſhing a ſettlement in Egypt. In this addreſs too, we find an intention mentioned of concluding a peace with England, or ſome of the other powers, our allies ; but from the way in which it is mentioned, is there not ground at leaſt for ſuſpicion, that the ſame deception was intended to be uſed with them as with the Porte ? Now if ſuch are the only ground derived from the character of Buonaparte, do they, I would aſk, ſanction our confidence in his ſincerity, or afford any proſpect of ſecurity in treating with him ? But another ground is ſtill ſtated ; his intereſt in making and obſerving peace. I will admit that it may be his intereſt to negociate, and even to make a peace —but it is extremely doubtful if it is his intereſt to make it general, or to preſerve it. Could he withdraw England or any of the other powers from the coalition, or could he even make a temporary peace with all, it would be for his intereſt, becauſe this would leave him at liberty to reſume any of his plans of aggrandizement and conqueſt, which in his preſent circumſtances, it is impoſſible for him to proſecute. He had the ſame intereſt in making a peace of this kind that England has in rejecting it. But has he an intereſt in preſerving it ? His hold on France is by the ſword ; by the ſword it was attained, and by the ſword it muſt be continued. He unites in his perſon and conduct all that is deteſted by republicans, all that is hated by the jacobins, all that is abhorred and abjured by the royaliſts. His dependance muſt then reſt ſolely upon the ſword. He has ſaid himſelf, whenever any thing oppoſes his ſchemes, his dependance is upon his fortune, that is to ſay, upon the confidence which he has in an army attached to him from his military triumphs, and military reputation. And will he throw away the ſtaff on which he leans, and ſuffer himſelf, no longer, ſupported by any party, or any power, to fall a prey to another more ſucceſsful candidate for ſway. Will ſuch a man as this, in ſuch circumſtances, really find it his intereſt to make a ſolid peace, and to preſerve it ? If not, the argument, from his intereſt, falls to the ground.

Principles of diſaffection, of ſedition, and of rebellion, have long been cheriſhed for purpoſes of ambition, by France in Ireland. The plan is not laid aſide. The views on Egypt are ſtill cherished ; and will the moderation of the firſt Conſul, his love of peace, his hatred of conqueſt induce him to ſacrifice at once his own intereſt and favorite views of ambition, which have continued to be cheriſhed ſince the firſt æra of the revolution ? This is the argument, from the change of perſons, and here I ſhall leave it. Is there then ſecurity in the nature of the government which this change has introduced ? It is ſo new a form and ſo unprecedented, that it is difficult to ſay what will be the effect of it. So long as that *cloſe corporation* which has been named by Buonaparte continues under his influence, it eſtabliſhes and maintains his power, and his intereſt will of courſe direct the whole. If ſome perſon ſhould ariſe in it who ſhall put an end to that influence, a civil war muſt neceſſarily be purſued. But we muſt reaſon upon the ſtability of the French government from the ſtability of a military Deſpotiſm. He had often heard that the beſt ſecurity which a government can give to others of its ſtability, is the ſecurity which it gives to itſelf : this in a military deſpotiſm, muſt ever be ſmall ; in a government ſpringing from the French revolution, it muſt be ſtill leſs. In the eſtabliſhment of the preſent ſyſtem, the force of opinion has been directly violated, indeed, it has been eſtabliſhed in direct contempt of it. From this, what is the inference ; not that we will never treat with Buonaparte, but we muſt wait for experience and the evidence of facts. Conviction, in my mind, muſt be ſlow in its progreſs and operation ; every queſtion of importance, and more eſpecially one of war and of peace, muſt be conſidered in compariſon and degree. If the efforts of France give more ſtability to the preſent ſyſtem—if the efforts of the allies ſhall not produce new revolutions, I will anſwer for myſelf, and alſo for thoſe with whom I have the honor to act as a ſervant of the crown, that our repreſentations ſhall not be wanting to the Sovereign in favour of negociation. But at preſent all the facts are one way ; there is nothing to promiſe ſtability or give us a proſpect of ſecurity in treating. On the other hand, as to our ſituation, every probability is, that it will be improved. But a ſtate of war is always hazardous, and the fortune of war may change and make it worſe. I ſpeak, however, to wiſe and prudent men, and wiſe and prudent men will weigh probabilities, and from exiſting circumſtances, determine what is the line of conduct which is moſt likely to be beneficial.

"But the honorable gentleman ſays, what hopes are to be entertained from changes ; and he aſks whether I am anxious to compel the people of France to return to monarchy ; I never thought, I never hoped, I never wiſhed this ; but I have thought, and hoped, and wiſhed that the ſucceſsful progreſs of the Allies would be ſuch, and their arms ſo powerful as to give effect to the wiſhes of the people of France. For I am ſenſible that monarchy can only be reſtored by the ſpontaneous wiſhes of the people of France ; that it would be in vain to labor againſt theſe, and that it would be as improper as it would be vain. This experiment, however, I am convinced that we ought to make. I will not at preſent ſtate all the grounds of my entertaining this opinion, but muſt obſerve, that when France ſaw, as my honorable friend ſtated, the power veſted in a ſingle perſon, however alien that perſon was to her —a Corſican Adventurer—ſhe expreſſed herſelf happy in the change, and that becauſe it afforded the proſpect of a termination of the Revolution. We have ſeen the war in the weſtern parts of France ſmothered in the blood of its inhabitants, and we have ſeen it renewed—renewed, not as the hon. gentlemen has aſſerted, by the interference and intrigues of England, but the rooted principle and attatchment to royalty of thoſe inhabitants, againſt the wiſhes, and notwithſtanding the diſſuaſions of their friends in this country, who were anxious that they ſhould wait for a more favourable period.—True it is, that in ſuch circumſtances it is our duty to reſiſt it : to the queſtion—For what length of time it will be neceſſary to perſevere. I can only reply, that on this head no preciſe judgment can be formed ; we ought certainly not to be diſcouraged too ſoon, conſidering the import of the ſubject, and the chance of ſucceſs. But to the queſtion, whether we ſhould deſire to ſee Bourbon on the throne of France, or Buonaparte in his place ? Can there be a doubt in the mind of any man who has ſeen the character of the revolution ? Is the laſt prize in the lottery of revolution to be left to ſucceſsful adventurers ? Are we to ſanction in the perſon of this man, all the acts of the revolution, and to confirm the transfer of property which has been one of its conſequences, from the lawful proprietors to new hands ? This argument the honourable gentleman has endeavoured to turn againſt us, and he ſays that if we mean to attack the transfer of property, it will itſelf prove one of the greateſt obſtacles in the way of a counter-revolution. But the revolution had been effected with all theſe circumſtances of transfer of property, though of a much higher value than it is at preſent. It is a notorious truth, that the confiſcated lands of the emigrants have been ſold ſo cheap that the dereliction of them by the preſent holder to the former proprietor, for a very ſmall conſideration, might be a good bargain for both parties. This, therefore is ſurely a very ſuperficial reaſon to prove the improbability of counter revolution when the original ſtable unſhaken property of the country offered no reſiſtance to the revolution in the firſt inſtance. The honourable and learned gentleman has told us of a mode of meaſuring his patriotiſm, which is at 3 per cents. Few men indeed, have a deeper or dearer ſtake in this article. I hope however that his profeſſion is a better pledge of his feelings in this reſpect, than any three per cents, he may poſſeſs, even ſuppoſing the value of ſtock to increaſe in as rapid a ratio as it has done during the period in which meaſures have been purſued diametrically oppoſite to his opinions. On this teſt of patriotiſm the French have performed an operation called revolutionizing, that is, cutting off two-thirds : they have lately, however, acted differently, they have changed three to five per cents. I enquired what might be the value of the five per cents, and was told ſeventeen per cent. I ſuppoſed that this meant that the five per cent ſtock ſold at a depreciation of ſeventeen per cent, and I own I was jealous of the revolutionary credit ; but upon enquiry I found that ſeventeen pounds was really the whole value of one hundred pounds of this ſtock. The new hopes conceived from the reign of Buonaparte, have actually raiſed the price of this ſtock to three and a half years purchaſe.—Such are the ties to the revolution, which are purchaſed by its friends On the ſubject of the reſtoration of monarchy, we are to conſider that France cannot but by the inſtrument of the revolution in the impaired ſtate in which, thank God, ſhe is, extort money for her yearly expenditure ; her ſituation in the event of being under the power of the Bourbons, would be ſuch that a long time muſt be ſpent before ſhe can recover the wounds ſhe has received. It muſt indeed be long under a regular monarch, with a limited power, before ſhe could revive. Is the chance of a ſtable peace, therefore greater, under a Bourbon Prince or under Buonaparte, who, for purpoſes of ambition, ſacrifices the little remains of the property of France ? For my part, I ſee no poſſibility of a peace which will allow that intercourſe of amity which is an eſſential incident to it. As I love peace, I muſt look for it in ſecurity, and honourable terms ; I muſt not ſacrifice the permanent intereſts of the country —One word more I muſt add on the negotiation into which his majeſty's miniſters formerly entered with the directory. We did not do this becauſe a large part of the nation required it, but becauſe the gigantic ſyſtem finance and requiſition which was purſued in France, had exhauſted the ordinary means of ſupply in this country by means of the funding ſyſtem, and had made new plans neceſſary—plans which I could not attempt to carry into execution without the ſincere concurrence of the people of England ; and it became neceſſary to ſhew them the impoſſibility of peace, and the abſolute neceſſity for ſuch meaſures. The honorable gentleman had indeed given a very different turn to our conduct. He repreſents us not ſincere, becauſe we were aware of the dangers that were likely to enſue from peace. But if I thought there was danger in an impoſſibility to carry on the war, I was not bound to ſhut my eyes againſt the evil, to prove my ſincerity, I did think peace would have been better at that time than war, as it muſt have been carried on upon the old ſyſtem of finance ; though indeed I did not hope to have derived ſuch advantages from the meaſures I wiſhed to adopt as I have done. But if I felt at that time the difficulty of purſuing the war from thoſe circumſtances, I cannot now argue for a diſgraceful compromiſe. Such are the principles upon which His Majeſty's Miniſters have acted ; it is for the Houſe to judge how far they are prudent, honorable and conſiſtent. As to the proſpect when we may attain peace, every month renders it more probable, becauſe every month exhauſts ſtill more the finance of the enemy. The ſecurity at preſent is certainly not ſolid. and that conſideration, and theſe motives will, I truſt, juſtify us in the anſwer we have given to the note of the French government."

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A CERTIFICATE of one Share of the Stock of the Bank of the United States, No. 3593, in the name of George Bickham, and for the renewal of which application is intended to be made at the ſaid Bank, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

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TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given on the 19th of May,

That large and commodious

HOUSE,

At the corner of Vine and Third ſtreets, No. 87, (now occupied by Mrs. Capron. Apply at No. 248, High ſtreet.

march 13 tawtf

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

[*Received at New-York by the ship Fanny, from Glasgow.*]

PARIS, March 7.

A conference on the ſubject of peace is to be opened by Mr. Davie, Elſworth, and Murray, the miniſters plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and a commiſſion appointed for that purpoſe by the firſt conſul. This commiſſion conſiſts of three members: Joſeph Buonaparte, Fleureu, and Roederes. Citizen Mourojues is Secretary.

We are informed by letters from Munich, that a body of 12,000 Bavarian troops are to ſet out on the 4th Germinal (March 25) to join the army of the Archduke.

It is ſaid, that the firſt conſul will ſet out very ſoon to take command of the army of the Rhine. It is added, that he has given orders to his guard, to hold themſelves in readineſs to depart towards the end of this month.

The Ligurian Gazette of the 26th Pluvioſe (February 15) announces that the inſurrection of the inhabitants of Fontanabuona aſſumes a ſerious aſpect; there have already been ſeveral very ſevere engagements between the inſurgents and the French troops. The latter not being in ſufficient force, a new body of 3000 men, has ſet out to join them, in order that the flames of the inſurrection may be extinguiſhed every where at the ſame time.

People ſtill ſpeak here of the formation of a camp in the environs of Paris. The command of it will be entruſted to gen. Laſnes, and the young conſcripts will be exerciſed in it under the eyes of the firſt conſul.

VIENNA, February 19.

By Franckfort, an Engliſh courier has arrived with the news that the Turks have taken by aſſault El Ariſch, a frontier town of Egypt, which the French had fortified—It is reported that the commandant of the Turkiſh army has concluded a convention with the French commandant, by which the French are to have liberty to return to France.

FRANCKFORT, Feb. 28.

Every thing announces that the campaign will be ſpeedily opened. The Auſtrian army, part of which occupies at preſent the Bergſtraſs amounts to more than 100,000 men, and is continually augmenting by reinforcements which arrive from all quarters. That of the French on the left bank of the Rhine increaſes alſo daily. It is now certain that the archduke will retain the chief command, and that general Kray will act only under his orders. The Auſtrian army will be divided into two: that of the upper and that of the lower Rhine.

People in general now begin to believe that Ruſſia will not abandon the coalition. The departure of Suwarrow's army is now proceeding from Bohemia by forced marches, which is never the caſe with an army that is merely returning; the report of Suwarrow is to command the Anglo-Ruſſian army and the praiſes which Mr. Pitt continues to beſtow on the Ruſſians, all make it be preſumed, that theſe troops will re-appear on the theatre of war, and that they are deſtined to ſerve on the grand expedition for which the moſt formidable preparations are making in England.

BASLE, March 12.

The Paris papers to the 9th inſt. which arrived yeſterday, afford a great number of ſubjects for ſpeculation and curioſity; but contain few important facts. The campaign was on the 16th ult. not yet opened in Italy, and the Auſtrian head quarter were even at that time at Turin. No hoſtility had been committed, except in the Riviera de Lavaunte, where part of the inhabitants of the ſtate of Genoa had ſhewn, and maintained themſelves in inſurrection againſt the Ligurian government.—General Klenau, who has received conſiderable reinforcements, has furniſhed them with arms and officers, and theſe inſurgents are likely to prove very uſeful to him in the attack upon Genoa. Nor had any act of hoſtility been committed on the Rhine the 3d. of this month. Moreau was at that date at Stratſburg, where, to amuſe the officers of his army, the maſked Ball at Paris was imitated.

Letters from Danaueſchingen, of the 22d of Feb. put an end to our regret reſpecting the removal of the Archduke Charles. It is now aſſerted that he will retain the command of the army, and that general Kray is deſtined to ſucceed him, only in the event of the health of that Prince becoming worſe. It is probable that the latter general will take the place of general Sztarray in the command of the right wing of the army. One circumſtance may, however, eventually have an influence on the future deſtination of the Archduke. The Emperor Francis, his brother, was ill, and according to the laſt accounts, was in ſo dangerous a ſtate, that his life was deſpaired of. It is unneceſſary to obſerve, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs much is attached to the reſult of his diſorder.

There are ſtill variations in the reports relative to the Ruſſians. The laſt German Gazettes ſtate, that they have received orders to halt in Moravia and Auſtrian Seleſia. Other accounts are certain, that 30,000 choſen men commanded by that able general Prince Pangratiou, were to embark in the ports of Ruſſia, and to be in our country about the beginning of May. Some accounts ſend the army of Conde, to Venice, there to receive freſh orders; others ſtate that it is to be diſbanded. All that we can extract from the Paris papers on the ſubject requires as it is to be ſeen, to be explained by more certain communications, and we can only recommend it to our readers to wait with patience their arrival. This recommendation is ſtill more neceſſary with reſpect to all the vain preſumptions which the politicians of France are forming reſpecting a war between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, the intervention of the army of the latter power in favour of France, and an approaching rupture between Spain and Portugal. The French Journals denounce the factions of the impatient and the complaining: they might with much more propriety denounce that of the politicians, who are every day kindling the flames of diſcord from one corner of Europe to the other.

LONDON, March 8.

Yeſterday morning arrived at Falmouth, the Princes Royal packet, Capt. Kerr, 22 days from New-York.

March 10.

Advices have been received from India of a later date than the official diſpaches to the company, containing the important news of the ſurrender of the Portugueſe ſettlement of Goa, on the coaſt of Malabar, to his Majeſty's forces, under the command of General Clarke. The information comes from the General himſelf, in a letter dated from Goa to a relation in London: and there is no doubt of its authenticity. The transfer of this ſettlement has been made with the conſent of the Court of Portugal and we underſtand, it is future to be the ſeat of the Bombay government. The proximity of Goa to the newly acquired territories of the Eaſt-India Company on the coaſt of Malabar renders the poſſeſſion of this place highly valuable, both in reſpect to convenience and general ſecurity.

It is reported that the Court of Spain has applied to the Britiſh government for permiſſion to bring from South America twenty-five millions ſterling, and propoſed to give twenty-five per cent for a ſafe conduct, which would amount to 6,250,000.

We have great ſatisfaction in informing our readers, that our account received from different parts of the country, announce a diminution in the price of wheat as almoſt univerſal; in ſome markets net leſs than 12s. per quarter.

The rumour of a ſupply of 100,000 quarters of grain being about to be imported into this country, is again afloat. The importers are ſaid to be Meſſrs. Vandyck and Gevers of London; and the French are to take in return cotton goods, &c.

The Commiſſioners of the Transport Service have given up all the transports both in America and the Mediterranean; they are to be paid a month's allowance extra, and to be permitted to bring home cargoes of Wheat.

March 11.

In their determination to render, if poſſible, the character of Buonaparte popular in this country, the oppoſition writers have undertaken a taſk which, in ſpite of their uſual obſtinacy upon theſe points, we think they will find it very difficult to perform—they have repreſented the report that a ſmall quantity of Wheat is about to be ſhipped from France for this country, as a proof of the liberality and generoſity of the Chief Conſul. Do they really think that they can make ſuch dupes of the people of England, as to impoſe upon them ſo fooliſh an opinion?

We can underſtand the motives of theſe writers in exaggerating (in conjunction with M. Saladin) the reſources of France, and in depreciating thoſe of this country; we can conceive them at one moment repreſenting Buonaparte as a moſt tyrannical uſurper, and at another a moſt virtuous and enlightened chief conſul; ſuch changes and ſhifting we are accuſtomed to from them; we can alſo ſuppoſe them laying the ground for trying ſhortly to perſuade the country that he has proved himſelf capable of the relations of peace and amity—and for maintaining that a negociation for peace ought to be entered upon without delay—but to repreſent him as a generous enemy, after all that we know of his conduct in Italy and in Egypt, is really too bold and deſperate an attempt for the ſturdieſt adventurer of the Jacobin School.

It might perhaps be as well for theſe gentlemen who are diſpoſed ſo much to extol Buonaparte upon this occaſion, to aſcertain that this corn had actually arrived in our ports, before they reaſoned ſo much upon the diſintereſted motives of the chief conſul in ſending it. But even if it ſhould ever arrive, will not the conduct of the chief conſul be a little ſuſpicious? Will it not appear *a little over generous?* We know, in point of fact, that Spain, the ally of France, has interceded to France in vain, for a ſupply of corn; we muſt then ſuppoſe one of thoſe two things—either that we have ſomething to give in return for grain, which France wants more, and which is the real inducement to this exportation, and then there is an end to the generoſity of the chief conſul; or that Buonaparte will do a kindneſs to an enemy which he refuſes to a friend; and if ſo, the War is the cauſe of our obtaining a ſupply—not the means of preventing it.

March 15.

The governor of Guadaloupe has lately been arreſted, on a charge of treaſonable correſpondence with the Britiſh Admiral Lord Seymour, the object of which was to deliver up the Iſland to the Engliſh.

A German Gazette ſays, that one of the motives which have induced Paul the firſt to recall his army are inſurrectionable movements in that part of Poland which has belonged to Ruſſia, ſince the partition.

Recruiting for the navy is carried on with new activity throughout the whole of the Batavian republic, and orders have been ſent to the port of Helvoetſluys, to fit out with all expedition ſix ſhips of war lying there, which will be employed to protect the coaſts during the campaign.

A great number of ſcaling ladders, deſtined for Malta, are now making in Sicily. According by letters from Palermo, a great number of Neapolitan officers, wiſhing to teſtify their repentance for having been ſome time in the ſervice of the Parthenopean republic, have offered to ſerve as volunteers at the ſiege of Malta, which offer has been accepted.

Monday orders were iſſued at the navy office, for all the Ruſſian and Dutch ſhips of war, and ſeveral tranſports to proceed, immediately to Riga, for the reception of Ruſſian troops, intended to form a junction with the Britiſh force deſtined for an expedition, which is ſuppoſed in the beſt informed circles, to be intended to effect various landings upon the Sheldt, and Maeſe rivers.

The high court of admiralty are about to condemn the Dutch ſhips of war taken in the Mars Diep, off Helder Point, as legal prizes, and to order their produce to be ſhared among the Engliſh captors. Proctors are gone down to Litchfield in order to take the depoſitions of the Dutch rear Admiral Storey, and other officers, who are there on their parole, reſpecting the ſurrender of his ſquadron to the Britiſh flag.

March 15.

Pruſſian troops are approaching Nuremberg in Franconia, and have already eſtabliſhed themſelves in the neighbourhood of that city.

Gen. Angereau's power as commander in chief of the Batavian troops has been limited, by ſeveral articles. He is to be entirely confined to military operations, and is not to interpoſe in the different promotions.—He is to be ſubject to the orders of the Executive Directory and the Batavian miniſter of war, and is reſtricted from the power of changing either the ſtation of the troops, or ſending them out of the country.

The widow of the celebrated Mirabeau died on the 3d inſt. at Paris.

The Gazettes of the North of Europe aſſert, that the embarkation of the Ruſſian troops at Riga and Revel, is fixed for the beginning of April. They add that the corps deſtined for this expedition will be more numerous than was expected.

The Archduke Charles has juſt ſent orders to the commanders of the battalions of the militia in Franconia, Suabia, Hither Auſtria, and the Voralberg to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the firſt ſignal. Several of theſe corps will take the place of the Auſtrian troops in the interior, while the latter march to the Rhine.

The communication between the Auſtrian army of Italy, and that of the Archduke, is ſtill maintained by the corps of Gen. Davidowich, which occupies Chiavenna and Bellinzona, and extends towards the country of the Griſons.

It is poſitively aſſerted in the Paris papers, that the principal part of the Ruſſians, who are priſoners in France have refuſed to return to their own country, and have entered into the ſervice of the Republic, by enliſting in the Poliſh legion and other corps.

The Auſtrian General Mack has been exchanged with his ſtaff for generals Perignon and Grouchy. He has not, however, been able to leave Paris, on account of his health being conſiderably deranged, in conſequence of poiſon ſaid to have been given to him at Naples by a Neapolitan officer, who was his aid de camp, and who diſappeared after robbing him of 10,000 livres.

The King of Naples has, it is ſaid, renounced in favour of Paul the Firſt, the right of Sovereignty which he claims over Malta.

General Moreau, after ſeveral conferences with an agent from the king of Pruſſia, is gone to Mentz with him.

The French paper, called the Journal de Soir, aſſerts that the court of Vienna has abſolutely refuſed the ſubſidy offered by the Britiſh government.

According to letters from Genoa, the greater part of the Engliſh fleet is now before Genoa, in order to blockade it. The Engliſh conſul at Palermo has declared officially that all veſſels which ſhall attempt to enter the port of Genoa, whether friends or not, will be taken, and treated as enemies of the allied powers.

A Journal on the frontiers of the Rhine announces the ſudden death of the king of Denmark. It was known that this prince had for ſome years been in a deranged ſtate, and that his ſon had taken the reins of government on himſelf. His death will produce no change in the political relations of Denmark.

The ſame Gazette talks of the illneſs of the Emperor of Germany, ſo much as to lead to apprehenſions of his life. If he were to die, the regency would of right belong to the Archduke Ferdinand, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. The known character of this prince, and the inconvenience of minority would facilitate the concluſion of peace.

The emperor of Ruſſia has appointed the count D'Artois and the Duke D'Angouleme Honorary Grand Croſſes of the order of Malta. The Dukes of Harcourt, Coigny, D'Aumont, De Guiche, and the Count D'Avrai, have alſo been raiſed to the rank of commanders.

Accounts from the Hague, of the 3d inſt. ſtate that the Firſt Chamber of the Legiſlative Body has paſſed a decree, authoriſing the Directory to take poſſeſſion, in the name of the republic, of all the property belonging to the religious communities and corporations ſituated within the Bavarian territory, as well as of the property belonging to the princes of Ravensfoln, Megen, Boxmeer, and Anhalt, which was ceded by France to the Batavian Republic.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has ſent magnificent preſents to the Court of Naples. The richeſt of theſe preſents was deſtined for the Queen. Action has received a box ſet with diamonds, and valued at four thouſand ſequins.

Citizens Lajollais and Badouville, who were confined two years and a half as accomplices in the conſpiracy ſaid to have been formed by Pichegru, are to be employed in the army.

The Conſervative Senate have choſen Lanjuinais a member of their Body.—The candidates were Partal, preſented by the Tribunate; Lanjuinais, by the Legiſlative Body; and General d'Arcon, of the Artillery, by the Chief Conſul.

UNITED STATES,
Pennsylvania District, } ſs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a ſpecial Diſtrict Court of the United States will be holden at the City-Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, on Friday the twenty-third day of May inſtant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Eſq. attorney of the United States in and for the ſaid Diſtrict, againſt

19 Bbls. Herrings,
155 do. Mackrel,
36 do. Salmon,
17 do. Oil,
1 do. Curry,
20 Hhds. dried Codfiſh, containing 150 quintals—and
100 Quintals dried Codfiſh, looſe and not contained in any hogſhead, barrel or other package;

Being articles liable to the payment of duties to the United States, imported from parts beyond ſea, and entered at the Office of the Collector of the Diſtrict of Philadelphia, without being invoiced according to the actual coſt thereof at the place of exportation, with deſign to evade the duties thereupon.

May 7. w&s t23d

This day is published,

By SAMUEL H. SMITH, No. 118, CHESNUT-STREET,

AN APPENDIX

TO THE

NOTES ON VIRGINIA,

Relative to the Murder of LOGAN's Family.

By Thomas Jefferſon.

May 7. mwf 3t

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May 3.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Gen. Ridgely of Baltimore, on the 20th inſt a light coloured negro man, who calls himſelf WILLIAM Mc. DONALD; He is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, neat in his dreſs, and has a good ſuit of hair. Had on, when he went away, a good beaver hat, a ſhort light green cloth coat, edged with yellow, and yellow gilt buttons—a light buff caſſimer, double breaſted waiſtcoat, a pair of dark olive coloured thickſett pantaloons—a white linen ſhirt, white ribbed cotton ſtockings, and a good pair of ſhoes with ſtrings. He took with him a dark blue coat, a pair of olive caſſimer pantaloons, and a light corduroy pair of breeches; alſo a gold or pinchbeck watch, with a ſteel chain. He is fond of ſpiritous liquors, is inſolent, has a ſtupid look, and chews tobacco.—He was bred in Charles county, Maryland, and purchaſed of col. John Thomas by gen. Ridgeley. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any jail ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges if brought home, or delivered to Joſhua B. Bond, Philadelphia.

may 1 dtf

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may 5 dst

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Sale on the 20th of the ſixth next.

ALL the Real Eſtate of the late John Boon, in Caroline county, (Maryland) conſiſting of two Lots, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in the village of Greenſborough,—and Lands contiguous thereto, ſaid to contain betwixt three and four hundred acres, be the ſame more or leſs—at which time and place the reſpective Creditors are requeſted to attend. The terms to be made known on the day of ſale, by

NATHANIEL LUFF, Jun.
And JAMES BOON.

april 28. ¶tawaw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus inſtantis tyranni,
Mente quatit ſolida.

MR. FENNO,

IN your paper of the 5th of this month, I have read a paragraph, which ſays, that "the reſult of the election in New-York aſcertains the election of Mr. Jefferſon to the Preſidency."

I do moſt firmly believe *this* to be an erroneous prediction. I truſt this country is not yet ſo abandoned of God. Hitherto, it is true, the hiſtory of the world demonſtrates, that the beneficent intentions of the wiſe and virtuous, to render mankind happy, by mild, equitable and equal laws, have been defeated by the flagitious efforts of artful, unprincipled and ambitious demagogues. Of that deſcription no country was ever curſed with a faction more active and leſs reſtrained by principles than this. That their flattery, deceit and falſehood have made a dangerous impreſſion cannot be doubted, but it is certain, that ſucceſs will, at the next election, crown the efforts of the friends of order, morality and religion, if they are *faithful* to their cauſe and to themſelves; and of this there can be no doubt.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Little, of the Boſton frigate, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"At Sea, 19th March.

"On the 1ſt March, being between Gonaives and the Point of St. Mark, with a merchant brig in tow, bound to Port-au-Prince, I ſaw nine barges making towards me from the Iſland of Gonaives, having about 20 oars each, and each carrying from 30 to 40 men: their object was the Boſton. On diſcovering them I ordered my guns to be inſtantly houſed, to decoy them if poſſible, which anſwered the intended effect in ſome meaſure. On approaching within ſhot they found their miſtake and turned to run away from me. The guns were immediately run out and a fire commenced, which laſted two hours, during which time I deſtroyed three of the barges with the crews: the reſt were ſo fortunate as to reach the Iſland, but in a moſt ſhattered condition."

A duel was fought at Fayettville, (N.C.) on the 20th April, between Colonel T. Davis and Doctor Jordan—they took two fires, the firſt without execution, but the ſecond they both received a wound nearly in the ſame place, in the groin. We are happy to hear they are on the recovery.

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Port of Philadelphia.

Capt. Callender, of the brig Amelia, informs, that he ſailed from the Iſle of France the 25th February, and left there the ſhip Lewis, Deale, of Baltimore, who was captured in the Bay of Bengal, the 2d February, by a French privateer, which engaged the Criterion, of Philadelphia, but not with the ſame ſucceſs. It is the opinion of Capt. C. that the Lewis will be condemned. Left alſo at the Iſle of France, the ſhip Ruſſel, capt. Wood, of Newport, taken ſome time ſince and cleared, her money (44,000 dollars) reſtored, and ſhe was preparing to ſail for Newport. Ship Margaret, Coward, of and for Baltimore, to ſail in a few days—The latter veſſel was obliged to put into the Iſle of France in diſtreſs. Spoke no veſſels on the paſſage. Saw one brig below, name unknown.

New-York, May 6.

Arrived yeſterday brig Dygett, capt. Lawrence, with rum to W. Fitch & co. and the captain—ſailed from Montſerat the 12th and St. Thomas the 19th in co. with 72 ſail, under convoy of the U. S. brig Pinckney. The Pinckney had in co. 4 French Privateers, which ſhe had lately captured. Parted from the fleet the 18th. in lat. 18 long. 64, 30.

The Mack, from Charleſton, has arrived at Clyde.

The Perſeverance, from Baltimore, to London, was taken from the French privateer Mars by the Britiſh ſhip Neireide, and had arrived at Plymouth.

The French letter of Mark La Modeſte, with a valuable cargo, from the Iſle of France to Bourdeaux, has been ſent into Plymouth by the Britiſh ſhip La Nymphe.

The Mercury, Elford from Charleſton has arrived at Falmouth—ſhe was detained four hours by the French privateer Mars, and diſmiſſed.

CAVALRY.

☞ The Firſt Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will meet at Hardy's Inn, Second-ſtreet, on Monday, the 12th inſt. at 6 in the evening, for the purpoſe of exerciſe, agreeably to the militia law.

JOHN DUN

May 6.

☞ The Second Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry are ordered to meet at Chriſtopher Lange, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, on Monday, the 10th inſt. at 6 o'clock, completely equipped.

AR

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM COBBETT,

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THE *British Critick* is a regular Review of all the works published in Great Britain; it is conducted with great impartiality and ability, and of the numerous publications of the kind which do now appear, and which have appeared in Great Britain; it is universally allowed to be the best.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine is as its title seems to indicate, rather more confined, as to the nature of its subjects, but it certainly is not less calculated for extensive utility. This work is divided into four departments: 1 Original Criticism—2 A Review of the other Reviews—3 Occasional Essays, in prose and verse—and 4th, A Monthly Summary of History and Politics. Every six months it has a supplement, containing a review of foreign works, not forgetting those of America. The Anti-Jacobin dwells less on subjects which are merely literary and scientific, than on those which have a more immediate influence on society. With a bold and masterly hand, it corrects the blunderings of error, traces the intricate windings of misrepresentation, and strips off the mask of hypocrisy. The avowed champion of the church and the state, it spares the enemies of neither, whether open or secret; and, scorning the pusillanimous defensive, upon which the friends of truth have too long acted, it carries on a continual and vigorous offensive warfare against anarchy, immorality, and irreligion, and thus establishes by its uniform conduct, its right to the title it has assumed.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

The Gentleman's Magazine, a work stamped with the approbation of three score years, consists chiefly, of communications from antiquaries and cultivators, and of original essays, in verse and prose written by the most learned and ingenious men in the kingdom, and embracing by turns, almost every subject interesting to man. The miscellaneous part of the work is followed by a selection of authentick foreign and domestick intelligence, including official reports, state-papers, and an abstract of the proceedings in parliament; next comes a very copious obituary, being not merely a list of deaths, but a valuable series of biography; to which is added, a Meteorological Diary and Table, a Bill of Mortality for London and its environs, a table of the average prices of corn, and of the stocks, for every day in the month: So that this work must ever be an entertaining and useful companion, not only to those who are of the learned professions, commonly so called, but to the merchant, the farmer, and, in short, to every man, whatever may be the subject of his study, or the object of his pursuit.

[*Price 40 Cents.*]

Le Mercure Britannique, or, *British Mercury*; by Monsieur Mallet Du Pan.—This work, of which one number is published every fortnight, in French and in English, commenced in August 1798, and is continued with encreasing spirit and celebrity. It is both *historical* and *critical*; it contains a summary, and is the repository, of all the important events, established facts and public instruments, which relate to the present æra; it investigates points of fact, of politics, and national rights; it extends its view over all the nations of Europe, examines the conduct and discloses the motives of their respective courts; it is in short a brief and comprehensive history of the times, equally remarkable for the elegance of its style, the profundity of its remarks, and the soundness of its principles.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

These four works comprise every thing useful in the periodical way. Gentlemen may subscribe for all, or for either, of them. The first order is intended to be sent off on the 1st of May next; the succeeding numbers will be received at New York in two months upon an average after, their publication in London; so that those which are subscribed for on or before the 1st of May, will be received in September; after which they will with very little irregularity, come to hand once a month, the importer having made such arrangements as cannot fail of securing punctuality on the part of his correspondents.

☞ Subscriptions will be received from any part of America, by J. W. FENNO, Philadelphia. No advance is required. The prices are but four cents a number higher than in London.

April 3.

This Day Published,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street,

(Price 25 Cents)

THE

Death of General Washington.

A POEM.

In imitation of the manner of Ossian.

By Rev. JOHN B. LINN, A.M.

Minister of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia.

☞ Mr. Chaudron's Oration will be published on Monday morning.

March 15. d.

JUST COME TO HAND,

And for sale at

W. YOUNG; J. & J. CRUKSHANK, AND THOMAS DOBSON'S BOOKSTORES,

A POEM,

Sacred to the memory of

revolu- RGE WASHINGTON,

plete con- has been dilpent of the United States, and

It was brough in Chief of the Armies of the

It has establishes.

the shadow of he 22d February 1800.

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on. given, if required,

the p ute and Kitchen,

Wh on the great

Printer.

dtf.

INDIA GOODS.

ALEXANDER J. MILLER,

No. 106 South Front street, opposite the Custom House,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Harmony, captain KOLLOCK, *from Calcutta,*

Garrahs Superior,
Garrahs Berboom,
Do. Catwa,
Gazzunahs,
Baftas,
Cossacs,
Mamoodies,
Fine plain Mullmulls and Handk's.

ALSO,

Per the ship Jean, captain M'Pherson, from Canton,

White Nankeens,
Yellow Do.
Lutestrings and Shensiaws,
Sewing Silks,
Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas of an excellent quality.

April 22. dtf

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE CARGO

Of the Ship CANTON,

Richard Dale, Commander, from Canton,

CONSISTING OF

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Hyson. } TEAS.

White, Yellow } NANKEENS.

Sugar of 1st quality.
China Ware.
Cassia.
Fans.
An assortment of Silks.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

No. 21, Penn Street.

April 14. d.

JUST RECEIVED,

From the BOSTON Manufactory,

A QUANTITY OF

WINDOW GLASS,

Of different sizes,

FOR SALE

By ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

LANCASTER STAGES.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the past favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market street, Philadelphia.

Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co.

Nov. 30. ¶ 2t—§

WHEREAS

BY a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause, JAMES against NEWMAN, it is among other things referred to Wm. Graves, Esq. one of the masters of the said court, "to take an account of the Legacies bequeathed by the will of the testator, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, late of Newgate street, London, deceased, and also to inquire and state to the court, whether Francis James, the brother of the complainant's named as one of the Legatees in the said will is dead, and whether he died in the life time of the testator;" Therefore all persons who can give any information whether the said Francis James be living or dead, and if living where he now resides or last resided, and when and at what place, and when and where he was last heard of, and if dead, when and where he died, are hereby requested to give such information to the said William Graves, Esq. at his office in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, on or before the first day of March next, otherwise he will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

The said Francis James was born at or near Kidwelly, in the county of Guermarthen, and if living, is about the age of thirty-four years, and about the year 1779, was a foremast man on board the Milford, a merchant ship, belonging to the port of Bristol, and sailed for Jamaica in September, 1780, afterwards he returned to Bristol, and in November, 1781, was pressed in Kingroad, Bristol, and sent on board the king's frigate called the Diomede, in which he sailed from Plymouth on a cruise, and on board of which he afterwards became a quarter gunner, and deserted the said ship at Charleston Bar in North-America in September 1782.

Should any person in the United States of America, be enabled to give information of the above named Francis James, whether living or dead, they are requested to communicate the same to DAVID A. OGDEN, No. 69, Stone street, New-York.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are requested to publish the above.

april 18:

I HAVE a good many LOTS in the city of Washington, some of them in desirable situations for gentlemen to live on; others on the water of Rock Creek, and fronting south on the street leading over the bridge, esteemed the best stands in the city for business. I wish to sell some of them; the title is clear. Any person inclined to purchase is requested to apply to Mr. Joshua Johnson, Mr. Cranch, Mr. Dumot, Mr. Hoben, or

THOMAS JOHNSON.

April 21. 64w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

About 25 acres of Land,

LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane which separates it from Mr. M'Call. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Mifflin.

For terms apply to Samuel Mifflin, corner of Market and 11th streets.

January 24. dtf.

MARSHAL's SALES.

United States, Pennsylvania District. } ss.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the sixth day of May next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House in Second street, in the city of Philadelphia, all the right, estate and interest of Robert Morris, Esq. in and to the following described property, viz. Three messuages, plantations and tracts of land, situate in the county of Chester, one containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less, situate in the township of East Nottingham, bounded by lands of Hugh Grey, Abel Hodgson and widow Mills; one other containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situate in the township aforesaid; bounded by lands of William Mackey, Robert Alexander and James Perrey, and the other containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less, situate in the township of Lower Oxford, bounded by land of James Henry and Samuel Whitesides, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Morris, Esq.

JOHN HALL, *Marshal.*

april 21 F&Stf

CHINA GOODS.

Imported in the ship New Jersey, *from Canton, and for sale by Archibald McCall, No. 187 South Second Street,*

White and Yellow Nankeens,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin,
Bohea and Souchong Teas,
Black Sattins and Lutestrings, Hair Ribbon,
Cassia, and Rheubarb in chests,
Sugar in boxes and bags.

ALSO ON HAND,

A small assortment of China ware, and a few Hhds Prime Jamaica Sugars.

April 4. dtf

IMPORTED

In the Harmony, capt. Kollock from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, Junr. No. 80, Dock-street,

Cossaes
Baftas
Emerties
Gurreenahs
Mamoories
Fine Handkerchiefs
Doreas
Black Persians
Hyson Teas
Heavy Pepper } of excellent quality.
Sugar
Block Tin of the best kind.

Also, by the ship Pennsylvania, from Batavia,

JAVA COFFE & SUGAR.

April 17. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late house of *Irwin & Bryson*, of Lexington, Kentucky, are hereby informed, that a dividend of such monies of that firm, as have been received by the subscriber, will be made on the twentieth day of May next, among those creditors who shall have before that time furnished their accounts properly attested to

WILSON HUNT.

Acting assignee.

April 21 dt20M

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against *Richard S. Footman*, surviving partner of the house of Footman & Co. also those having claims against the estate of *Richard S. Footman*, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts, well authenticated; and all those indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN M'CLELLEN,

Administrator to the estate of R. S. Footman.

Frankford, April 9. d3ot

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 22, 1800.

THE Propietors of Funded Stock credited on the Books of the Treasury, who do not prefer receiving their quarterly dividends, at the city of Washington, are requested to cause their credits to be transferred to the books of some one of the Commissioners of Loans.

The Attornies of foreign creditors who are not able to comply with the foregoing recommendation, and who are desirous of receiving their dividends at the Bank of the United States, as heretofore practised, are requested to give notice to the Register of the Treasury, of the names of the foreign creditors, and the sums of stock for which they are attornies, that measures may be seasonably taken for complying with their wishes

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

april 23 d2w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND,

LYING on the Potomac River, county of Northumberland, state of Virginia; containing about 1400 acres—its situation is equal to any other in the Northern Neck, remarkable for every kind of wild fowl, oysters, fish and crab, and none better for health. It is about the same distance from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk, and not more than one days sail from either. There are three improved plantations with dwelling houses, the one known by the name of Exeter Lodge, formerly the residence of col. John Gordon, is an elegant two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a passage sixteen feet wide

The other two are commodious and conveniently fitted, with good and suitable out houses, at one of which John Murphy, Esq. (now of Westmoreland county) lived several years; on this farm there is a good grist mill, with water sufficient to turn any number of stones; also convenient store houses and granaries on a public road, well situated for a country store. On each of those places there are fine apple and peach orchards. The greater proportion of the land is of the first quality, and near the half of the whole heavily timbered. The terms may be known by applying to Wm. P. Tebbs Baltimore, Foushee G. Tebbs, esq. of Richmond county, Virginia, or to Thomas Murgatroyd and Sons, Philadelphia.

Feb. 5—14. 3taw

THE CREDITORS

Of MATTHIAS SLOUGH are informed that a dividend is ready to be paid them by

JOSEPH S. LEWIS,

Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

April 14. 12aw3w.

For Sale,

The Cargo of the ship Molly, captain Swain, from Batavia,

CONSISTING OF

SUGAR in whole and half cannisters,
Ceribon Coffee,
Black Pepper,
Sapan Dye Wood,
Ebony, and
Thirty two bales of Cotton Yarn.

ALSO, THE SAID

SHIP

MOLLY,

BURTHEN four thousand three hundred barrels of Flour, mounts 18 nine pounders, with shot and small arms compleat and is newly coppered to the bends with patent copper. Apply to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

March 15. tu.th&sat tf

AUTHENTIC LIFE OF SUWOROW.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND

FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

A SKETCH OF THE

Life and Character

OF

PRINCE ALEXANDER SUWOROW RYMNIKSKI,

Field-Marshal General in the service of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias,

WITH

The History of his Campaigns.

Translated from the German of Frederick Anthing.

To which is added,

A concise and comprehensive History of

His Italian Campaign.

By William Cobbett.

With an elegant Print-Portrait of that renowned Warrior.

[Price 2 1-2 Dollars.]

Portrait of Marshal Suworow.

Gentlemen desirous of possessing a capital likeness, executed in the first style, of this illustrious Christian Chieftain, may be furnished with particular proof impressions, at this office, price one Dollar.

February 12.

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE of one Share of the Bank of the United States, No. 29120, in the name of Lewis Peter Quirtyn, and a Certificate of two Shares of the said Bank, No. 29119, in the name of George James Chelmondely, Earl of Cholmondely, were forwarded from New York by the Chesterfield British Packet for Falmouth, which was captured by the French, and the Certificates lost or destroyed, and for which application is made at said Bank for the renewal thereof, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

February 21. d3m.

Baltimore and New York Mail Stage Office

IS removed from No. 13 South Fourth street, to No. 18 South Third street

An Office for those stages is also kept at Mr Hardy's Inn, No. 98 Market street.

General Post Office, April 28

FOR SALE,

350,000 wt. of choice green Coffee,
150,000 wt. of Muscovado Sugar,
50 tons of Fustic.

JUST ARRIVED

In the brigs Mary & Amiable Adelle.

JAMES YARD.

May 1. d15t.

RIBBONS.

A large and very general assortment of Satin Chinese and Love Ribbons, just imported in the ship Diana, capt. Pile, and for sale by

LORAIN & SON,

No. 5, North Third Street.

may 1 dtf

LANDING,

From on board the brig Jack, Abraham Dolby, master, from Cape Francois,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Green Coffee, in hogsheads,

AND

A quantity of Logwood.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Junr.

No. 88, South Front Street.

April 29. d1w

Lisbon Wine and Lemons,

Landing from the Little Maria from Lisbon, for sale by

MOORE WHARTON,

No. 119, South Water Street.

may 2 d6t

A Stray Colt.

BROKE out of the Stable of the Subscriber yesterday morning, a bay Filly, 2 years old past, about 14 hands high, well made and shews a good deal of blood. Has a small star in her forehead, black legs, mail and tail Whoever will deliver her to me shall be generously rewarded

J. B. BOND,

Corner of Market and Sixth Street.

may 1 dtf

LOST

ON Thursday the 1st of May, on the road leading from the city to the sign of the White Swan, near Test's tavern on the Schuylkill, an *OPERA GLASS*, the words Gilbert & Wright, London, engraved on it. Whoever returns the same to No. 115 South Third street, will receive *Eight Dollars* reward, being the value of it when new.

may 3. 3t

TO BE LET,

THE LOT,

At the north-east corner of Arch and Ninth streets,

Now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Busby, as a Board Yard.

☞ Enquire at No. 218 Arch street.

March 17. 3tawtf.

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street,

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

ENTITLED to drawback, which they offer for sale at moderate prices for cash, or the usual credit; or on a credit of 12 or 18 months upon Mortgages on Real Property, in or near the City of Philadelphia, or other satisfactory security.

50 boxes and bales Ticklenburghs
60 do. do. Hempen linens.
50 do. do Oznabrigs.
50 do Parterbornes.
25 do. Bielfield Linens.
11 do Creas and Creas a la Morlaix.
Brown Rolls.
Do. Hessians.
Polish Rolls.
Bed Ticks.
Stamois.
Arabias.
Empty Bags.
Oil Cloths.
Shoes and Slippers.
Soal and upper Leather.
Quills and Sealing Wax.
A package Gold and Silver Watches.
A few chests Toys.
Slates and Pencils.
70 hhds. Havanna Molasses
13 pipes old Port Wine.
25 boxes Tumblers assorted.
200 boxes Hamburgh Window Glass 8 by 10, &c.
1 chest assorted Looking Glasses.
Several large elegant do.
1500 Demijohns.
50 kegs Pearl Barley.
A few tons Roll Brimstone.
20 kegs Yellow Ochre.
A few bbls. Rosin.
40 tons Russia Hemp.
80 hhds. Hogs Bristles.
2 hhds. Dutch Glue.
20 casks Nails assorted from 2d. to 20d.
16 casks Ironmongery.
8 casks Hoes.
German Steel.
6 hhds. Coffee mills.
Blocking Twine, Tapes, Stone Pickling Pots, &c &c.

February 15 tuf&s

AN ELEGANT & HEALTHY

SUMMER RETREAT,

FOR SALE.

AT the Merchant's Coffee House on the 7th day of the fifth month, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by auction, that elegant and healthy Country Seat, the late residence of John G. W. De Brahm, deceased; with about 40 acres of land, situate on the old York road, about six miles from this city; on the premises is a handsome and well finished Dwelling House, with a kitchen and other improvements, well adapted for the accommodation of a genteel family; with two other well built Stone Houses suitable for a Farmer and Gardener; (one of them three stories high) an excellent stone barn with a cellar under it and stables adjoining, sufficient for 12 or 14 horses, a coach house almost new, over which is a grannery; two small apple orchards, a large garden handsomely laid out and well stored with fruits, vegetables, &c. At a convenient distance from the dwelling is an excellent spring of water, with a stone house over it, and a pump of good water near the kitchen door. Possession may be had immediately after the sale. The condition will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN CONNELLY, *Auctioneer.*

ma- 1 dtf

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE CARGO

OF THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Theodore Bliss, Commander, from Bengal

CONSISTING OF

An assortment of Piece Goods.
Sugars of the first quality,
And 200 qr. chests of superior quality Hyson Teas.

Willings & Francis, and *Thomas & John Clifford.*

March 17 d.

A Summer Retreat.

A convenient and Genteel House, situated in Trenton, to be let or sold. Possession will be given the 1st of June next. Enquire of the Printer.

March 25. eo6w.

NOTICE.

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of PHILIP SUPER, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those having demands on the same, to bring in their accounts duly attested, at No. 35 Key's Alley.

PHILIP SUPER, Junr.
JACOB SUPER.

April 30. eo3t

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGED,

For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Mifflin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money.

October 17, 1799. dtf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of Saturday the 19th instant, a mulatto Servant Man, named Wilks, but commonly called John; he is about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, slender and knocked kneed; he is a dark mulatto, has thick bushy hair, which he commonly wears plaited and turned up short behind; his face is thin, but appears more so from having large whiskers; he had on when he went away, a round hat about half worn, white muslin cravat, a brown second hand coat with fashionable metal buttons, a black silk waistcoat, with a white one underneath, pantaloons of a greyish cloth with buttons at the ancles, striped cotton stockings and shoes. He may have changed these clothes, but it is not likely, as he has left all his others behind him. I am told a servant of General Ridgely's, with whom he was intimate ran away on Sunday morning; it is not improbable but they are together. Wilks is from Chester-town on the eastern shore of this state, where he lived with a mr. Jeremiah Nichols who sold him to me. I have good reason to believe he has gone to Philadelphia.

The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge him in jail at that or any other place, and give me or mr Joseph S. Lewis of Philadelphia notice of the same.

He is an excellent house servant, and if in Philadelphia will probably offer himself to hire in that capacity,

W. GILMER.

Baltimore, April 22—(25) d.

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*